Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of atenolol, pindolol, esmolol, propranolol, and metoprolol

wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-15. (cancelled)

16. (previously presented) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of atenolol, pindolol, esmolol, propranolol, and metoprolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

17. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

18. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 17, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second

19.-30. (cancelled)

31. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

32. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

33. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim ~~32~~ 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

34. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

35. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

36. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

37. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is atenolol.

38. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is pindolol.

39. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein

the drug is esmolol.

40. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is propranolol.

41. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is metoprolol.

42. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

43. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

44. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~43~~ 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

45. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

46. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 45, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

47. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

48. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is atenolol.

49. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is pindolol.

50. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is esmolol.

51. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is propranolol.

52. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 16, wherein the drug is metoprolol.

53. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of atenolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing atenolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of atenolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% atenolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

54. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of pindolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing pindolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pindolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pindolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

55. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of esmolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing esmolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of esmolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% esmolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

56. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of propranolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing propranolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of propranolol, and condensing the vapor to form a

condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% propranolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

57. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of metoprolol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing metoprolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of metoprolol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% metoprolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

58. (previously presented) A method of producing atenolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing atenolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of atenolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% atenolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

59. (previously presented) A method of producing pindolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing pindolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pindolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pindolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

60. (previously presented) A method of producing esmolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing esmolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of esmolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% esmolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about

0.2 to about 3 microns.

61. (previously presented) A method of producing propranolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing propranolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of propranolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% propranolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

62. (previously presented) A method of producing metoprolol in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing metoprolol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of metoprolol, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% metoprolol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.